UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/761,899	01/17/2001	John R. Hind	RSW920010009US1	6198

		EXAMINER
7590	08/02/2004	SONG, HOSUK

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2135	

DATE MAILED: 08/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/761,899	HIND ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Hosuk Song	2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _17 January 2001_.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-110_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-19,26,29-33,36-55,65-69,72-91,101-105,108 and 109_ is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) _20-25,27-28,34-35,56-64,70-71,92-100,106-107,110_ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _11 June 2001_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some *　c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
　　　　　application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _4_.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Related application data is missing (serial number missing) on page 1. Applicant is

requested to update co-pending/related application information on page 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2   Claims 1-19,26,38-55,62,73-91,98,109 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over England et al.(US 6,330,670) in view of Okuyama et al(US 6,256,390).

Claims 1,5-7,9-17: England discloses a security core which provides security functions in

(fig.1B and col.7,lines 45-50). One or more components(col.12,lines 9-10). Means for operating

the security core in (col.11,lines fig.3). England disclose securely operably connecting the

components to the security core, such that the security core can vouch for authenticity of each

securely operably connected component in (fig.1A and col.2,lines 60-67;col.5,lines 63-

67;col.6,lines 1-8;col.7,lines 45-50;col.12,lines 9-12). England disclose recording one or more

data which comprise the evidence collection, each of the data being created by selected ones of

the securely operably connected components in (col.14,lines 39-51). England discloses

securely providing for the evidence collection by security core an identification of each selected

ones which create the recorded data in (col.12,lines 53-65). England does not specifically

disclose creating recorded data stream. Okuyama's patent discloses component authentication

method where data is recorded in stream in (col.14,lines 35-40;col.19,lines 42-59). It would

have been obvious to person of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to

employ data stream recording method as taught in Okuyama with security device disclosed in England because transmission errors are highly probable, stream data or stream ciphers are advantageous because they have no error propagation. They can also be used when data must be processed one symbol at a time such that if the device has no memory or buffering of data is limited.

Claim 2: England discloses selected one of the operable connections are made using one or more buses of the security core in (col.6,lines 9-15).

Claim 3: England does not specifically disclose wireless connection between respective ones of the components and the security core. Official notice is taken that wireless connection is well known in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ wireless connection in order to allow user with real-time access data without wires attached to fixed location thus providing convenient and efficient way to access the data.

Claim 4: England disclose SSL data encryption or an equivalent which provides mutual authentication of both endpoints,negotiation of a time-limited key agreement with a secure passage of a selected encryption key, and periodic renegotiation of the time-limited key agreement with a new encryption key in(col.10,lines 4-13 and col.12,lines 37-40;col.14,lines 8-23).

Claim 8: England disclose providing a unique identifier of the operably connected component to the security core,along with a digital signature of the unique identifier that is created using a private key of the operably connected component in (col.12,lines 53-65); England disclose using by the security core a public key that is cryptographically associated with the private key to determine authenticity of the operably connected component in (col.13,lines 60-67;col.14,lines 58-67).

Claims 18,19,26:Neither England nor Okuyama disclose digital notarization. Official notice is taken that digital notarization is well known in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use digital notarization to support non-repudiation and establish trust between entities.

Claims 37,41-43,45-53: England discloses a security core which provides security functions in (fig.1B and col.7,lines 45-50). One or more components(col.12,lines 9-10). Means for operating the security core in (col.11,lines fig.3). England disclose securely operably connecting the components to the security core, such that the security core can vouch for authenticity of each securely operably connected component in (fig.1A and col.2,lines 60-67;col.5,lines 63-67;col.6,lines 1-8;col.7,lines 45-50;col.12,lines 9-12). England disclose recording one or more data which comprise the evidence collection, each of the data being created by selected ones of the securely operably connected components in (col.14,lines 39-51). England discloses securely providing for the evidence collection by security core an identification of each selected ones which create the recorded data in (col.12,lines 53-65). England does not specifically disclose creating recorded data stream. Okuyama's patent discloses component authentication method where data is recorded in stream in (col.14,lines 35-40;col.19,lines 42-59). It would have been obvious to person of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to employ data stream recording method as taught in Okuyama with security device disclosed in England because transmission errors are highly probable, stream data or stream ciphers are advantageous because they have no error propagation. They can also be used when data must be processed one symbol at a time such that if the device has no memory or buffering of data is limited.

Claim 38: England discloses selected one of the operable connections are made using one or more buses of the security core in (col.6,lines 9-15).

Claim 39: England does not specifically disclose wireless connection between respective ones of the components and the security core. Official notice is taken that wireless connection is well known in the art, One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ wireless connection in order to allow user with real-time access data without wires attached to fixed location thus providing convenient and efficient way to access the data.

Claim 40: England disclose SSL data encryption or an equivalent which provides mutual authentication of both endpoints,negotiation of a time-limited key agreement with a secure passage of a selected encryption key, and periodic renegotiation of the time-limited key agreement with a new encryption key in(col.10,lines 4-13 and col.12,lines 37-40;col.14,lines 8-23).

Claim 44: England disclose providing a unique identifier of the operably connected component to the security core,along with a digital signature of the unique identifier that is created using a private key of the operably connected component in (col.12,lines 53-65); England disclose using by the security core a public key that is cryptographically associated with the private key to determine authenticity of the operably connected component in (col.13,lines 60-67;col.14,lines 58-67).

Claims 54-55,62:Neither England nor Okuyama disclose digital notarization. Official notice is taken that digital notarization is well known in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use digital notarization to support non-repudiation and establish trust between entities.

Claims 73,77-79,81-89: England discloses a security core which provides security functions in (fig.1B and col.7,lines 45-50). One or more components(col.12,lines 9-10). Means for operating the security core in (col.11,lines fig.3). England disclose securely operably connecting the components to the security core, such that the security core can vouch for

authenticity of each securely operably connected component in (fig.1A and col.2,lines 60-67;col.5,lines 63-67;col.6,lines 1-8;col.7,lines 45-50;col.12,lines 9-12). England disclose recording one or more data which comprise the evidence collection, each of the data being created by selected ones of the securely operably connected components in (col.14,lines 39-51). England discloses securely providing for the evidence collection by security core an identification of each selected ones whichj create the recorded data in (col.12,lines 53-65). England does not specifically disclose creating recorded data stream. Okuyama's patent discloses component authentication method where data is recorded in stream in (col.14,lines 35-40;col.19,lines 42-59). It would have been obvious to person of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to employ data stream recording method as taught in Okuyama with security device disclosed in England because transmission errors are highly probable, stream data or stream ciphers are advantageous because they have no error propagation. They can also be used when data must be processed one symbol at a time such that if the device has no memory or buffering of data is limited. It is inherent in system of England and Okuyama to include a software or computer program to carry out such functions as OS loading,key calculation,encryption and authentication.

Claim 74: England discloses selected one of the operable connections are made using one or more buses of the security core in (col.6,lines 9-15).

Claim 75: England does not specifically disclose wireless connection between respective ones of the components and the security core. Official notice is taken that wireless connection is well known in the art, One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ wireless connection in order to allow user with real-time access data without wires attached to fixed location thus providing convenient and efficient way to access the data.

Claim 76: England disclose SSL data encryption or an equivalent which provides mutual

authentication of both endpoints,negotiation of a time-limited key agreement with a secure

passage of a selected encryption key, and periodic renegotiation of the time-limited key

agreement with a new encryption key in(col.10,lines 4-13 and col.12,lines 37-40;col.14,lines 8-

23).

Claim 80: England disclose providing a unique identifier of the operably connected

component to the security core,along with a digital signature of the unique identifier that is

created using a private key of the operably connected component in (col.12,lines 53-65);

England disclose using by the security core a public key that is cryptographically associated

with the private key to determine authenticity of the operably connected component in

(col.13,lines 60-67;col.14,lines 58-67).

Claims 90-91,98:Neither England nor Okuyama disclose digital notarization. Official

notice is taken that digital notarization is well known in the art. One of ordinary skill in the art

would have been motivated to use digital notarization to support non-repudiation and establish

trust between entities.

Claim 109: England discloses a security core which provides security functions in (fig.1B

and col.7,lines 45-50). One or more components(col.12,lines 9-10). Means for operating the

security core in (col.11,lines fig.3). England disclose securely operably connecting the

components to the security core, such that the security core can vouch for authenticity of each

securely operably connected component in (fig.1A and col.2,lines 60-67;col.5,lines 63-

67;col.6,lines 1-8;col.7,lines 45-50;col.12,lines 9-12). England disclose recording one or more

data which comprise the evidence collection, each of the data being created by selected ones of

the securely operably connected components in (col.14,lines 39-51). England discloses

securely providing for the evidence collection by security core an identification of each selected

ones which create the recorded data in (col.12,lines 53-65). England does not specifically

disclose creating recorded data stream. Okuyama's patent discloses component authentication

method where data is recorded in stream in (col.14,lines 35-40;col.19,lines 42-59). It would

have been obvious to person of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to

employ data stream recording method as taught in Okuyama with security device disclosed in

England because transmission errors are highly probable, stream data or stream ciphers are

advantageous because they have no error propagation. They can also be used when data must

be processed one symbol at a time such that if the device has no memory or buffering of data is

limited. England disclose providing a unique identifier of the operably connected component to

the security core,along with a digital signature of the unique identifier that is created using a

privated key of the operably connected component in (col.12,lines 53-65); England disclose

using by the security core a public key that is cryptographically associated with the private key

to determine authenticity of the operably connected component in (col.13,lines 60-

67;col.14,lines 58-67). Official notice is taken that digital notarization is well known in the art.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use digital notarization to support

non-repudiation and establish trust between entities.

3.   Claims 29-33,36,65-69,72,101-105,108are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over England et al.(US 6,330,670) in view of Okuyama et al(US 6,256,390) and

further in view of Bruno et al.(US 5,710,591).

Claims 29-33,36,65-69,72,101-105,108: Neither England nor Okuyama discloses

evidence collection comprises an audio transcript. Bruno's patent teaches evidence collection

comprise an audio transcript in (col.9,lines 45-53). It would have been obvious to person of

ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to employ audio transcript as taught in

Bruno with evidence collection system of England and Okuyama in order to deter fraud

activities. See also video data,location data in (col.5,lines 50-67;col.6,lines 1-12).

Allowable Subject Matter

4.   Claims 20-25,27-28,34-35,56-64,70-71,92-100,106-107,110 are objected to as being

dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form

including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claim Objections

5.   Claims 1,7,9,37,43,73,79,109 objected to because of the following informalities: Claim

recite "means for securely operably connecting..."' Applicant is advised to revise the grammar.

Appropriate correction is required.

Conclusion

6.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

      a. Howard, Jr., et al.(US 6,442,690).

      b. Okada(US 6,704,872).

      c. Murphy, Jr., et al.(6,070,245).

      d. Bakhle et al.(US 6,021,201).

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Hosuk Song whose telephone number is 703-305-0042. The examiner

can normally be reached on Tue-Fri from 6:00 am to 4:00 pm.
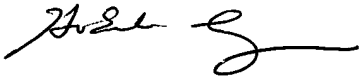
    If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on 703-305-4393. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private

PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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